

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revolution in the Danubian Principalities.

From the Tribune.

The state of Europe is not likely to be as pacific during the year 1866 as it was during the preceding year. The January insurrection in Spain has already been followed by a February revolution in the Danubian Principalities. This second revolutionary attempt has been attended by greater success than the first. The Prince was on the 23d of February surprised by the insurgent troops in his palace, taken prisoner, and forced to resign. On the same day the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies proclaimed the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians, Prince of Roumania, under the name of Philip I. The Count of Flanders, however, at once declined the honor, and the country is likely to remain for some time without a head.

Present Aspect of the Mexican Question.

From the Times.

Its over five years since foreign intervention began its work in Mexico, and nearly three years since the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was proclaimed Emperor by the "Assembly of Notables" convened at the City of Mexico. Three years is a very long time for a Mexican Government of any sort to sustain itself in any fashion. It is true that it has been upheld by foreign power and mercenary bayonets, by French loans and French management; and it is true that from the beginning Juarez and the loyal republicans have never ceased to protest against it in words and by arms. But still the Mexican Government has gone on extending and consolidating itself in a remarkable manner. It dominates at this time all the more populous States of the late republic, and nearly all the Mexican military and political leaders have given their adhesion to it.

The condition of things in Mexico for the last half year has been more peaceful than at any previous time since the intervention. There has been no fighting anywhere worth being chronicled. Even the numerous guerrilla skirmishes of which we used to have accounts by every mail, seem to have all but come to an end; and the robbery of a train now and then is all that is to be remembered of the old order of things. Many of the ambitious guerrilla leaders have given up in despair. They have seen the apparent hopelessness of their attempts to expel the imperial power—to regain possession of the lost States, cities, and strongholds—to battle with European troops, and to contend with the despotic leaders, or to re-establish their lost power. For a long time they were sustained in their struggles by the prospect of aid from the Government or people of the United States.

They knew the strength and vigor of our protests against the foreign intervention; they knew the strength of the popular feeling against Maximilian; they heard with joy the expressions of our great Generals in their behalf; and knew that similar sentiments were being expressed in our army. Their hopes were greatly magnified when last summer they saw the concentration of our troops along the Rio Grande, and when they saw in command of the Department of the Gulf a distinguished officer, who made no secret of his desire to aid our countrymen in drawing his sword in defense of their rights. But all hopes based on these things passed away before the close of last year.

They discovered that the policy of our Government was such as to forbid us undertaking a war in their behalf; and that though we strongly sympathized with the cause they represented, and the political principles they upheld, our Government was not to allow us to exercise its own judgment as to the course it should pursue, and its own discretion as to the time and method of pursuing it. Their discouragement on this discovery was as great as their expectations had been previously, and since then they have done but little in the way of self-indignation against their too powerful enemy.

Their future prospects we fear are anything but hopeful. They can see no more than we can, any way by which they can extricate Mexico from the French yoke, and no more prospect of raising an army or of raising money next year, than there is a possibility of doing so now; and many are becoming so much accustomed to the present order of things that their action is continuing to become less energetic and their protests more feeble.

We do not believe that Maximilian could sustain himself without French aid, but it is evident that he has less need of it now than he had a year since. There being scarcely any organized military opposition in any quarter, all the object for which troops are needed is the preservation of order, and small garrisons stationed at the principal points are sufficient for that purpose. The old leaders of anarchy having become attached to the throne from motives that never before bound them to any cause, they will be more likely to adhere to it for selfish purposes. Maximilian has already in his employ a respectable force of Mexican troops, under European officers, and with the Belgian contingent and the troops he is promised from Austria, his troops may be upheld for a time though the French army were all out of the country.

As to the Emperor Napoleon's promise to withdraw his army, we have seen no reason whatever to doubt its execution in due season. On the contrary, there are the best of reasons to believe its fulfillment, and that before the close of the current year. The Evening Post, however, is still excessively uncharitable about the matter. Its urgency can brook no delay whatever. It repeated the subject the other evening, after having taken thirty days, according to its own computation, to consider the article published in the Times on receipt of the Emperor's speech proclaiming evacuation. It demands of us—"now that a whole month has elapsed"—what has become of the Emperor's agreement to withdraw from Mexico, which, thirty days ago, formed such a splendid consummation to Mr. Seward's diplomacy, and gave to this country such "assurance of peace?" We suppose this question is intended to be what the Transcendentalists call a "sockdologer's" but, in the same logic, we might reply that we "don't see it." Thirty days is not a very great length of time, even though it be characterized as a "whole month." The Emperor did not promise to withdraw his army in thirty days; and we do not think it would be giving him too much to have it withdrawn in three months. That time in which to consummate his designs, we will relieve the anxiety of the Post, however, by telling it that we had an announcement in a number of the Paris, which has lately come to hand, that the contingent of 6000 men of the French expeditionary force are already under orders to come home, and will arrive in France from Mexico in the month of June. The withdrawal of two other bodies of equal strength will leave Mexico clear of French soldiers, and will leave Maximilian to work out his own salvation—give up his avowed as a bad job. The Paris gives the arguments that are to return first, and repeats the announcement with such assurance that we

cannot doubt its truth. We hope this will prove satisfactory upon this head, even to the most impatient, and that the malicious efforts to disrupt our friendly relations with France will not be carried any further.

John Stuart Mill in the House of Commons.

From the Times.

The news last summer that the greatest living thinker and philosopher on political economy had been requested to stand for Parliament, was received by the thinking public of this country with the deepest interest. John Stuart Mill is known in every college and academy throughout the United States, and his scattered writings of late years on matters connected with government, or on the more abstract details of political economy, have been read with the closest attention by many who knew his standard works only as text-books of a college course. The remarkable clearness, candor, and breadth of his intellect have impressed every American reader. As a philosophical radical, in the highest sense, he has been enabled to present to all readers theories or aspects of social and governmental questions which would hardly be listened to from any one else.

His reply to the nomination by the electors of Westminster, and his speeches in the canvass, added to the interest with which his first entry in political life was watched on this side of the Atlantic. They seemed to announce almost a new era in the Parliamentary life of England, by a candid acceptance of nomination, but refusing to pay election expenses, on the ground that he should serve the public interest, not for his own, and declining to attend to local measures, or to bind himself as to his position, by any definite declaration of his views on political or social questions, his admission of a woman's speech in St. James Hall, and his denunciation of the "Irish Church" utterly refusing to use any of the tricks or contumacious tactics of the ordinary Parliamentary life in English elections, was certainly a novel phenomenon in the political sky of England.

We could not believe that an English constituency were enlightened enough to elect such a candidate. His remarkable success in the election was a surprise to all here who watched the event. During the last month Mr. Mill has made his first appearance in Parliament. Those who know him personally never had a doubt of his moral and intellectual success. No one could be more ready in debate, more ready in reply, or clearer in statement. He is evidently accustomed to argument, and is fluent almost to a fault. His mind has always been occupied with just those points which come up before a body like Parliament, questions of general administration, of economic reform, of social progress, and of the rights of the individual. He has the great subjects likely to be presented. Then he has that qualification—to which we are so accustomed in American political life, as the best quality of a popular speaker or legislator—a perfect courtesy to all here who watched the event. During the last month Mr. Mill has made his first appearance in Parliament.

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whose employments are inconsistent with the eight-hour system, and some of them even with the observance of Sunday.

When we have laid out of the discussion all the excuses which have been made, but a small minority of the laboring population of this country left; and of this small minority, those only have an abiding interest in the eight-hour question, who do not expect to rise out of the class of mere operatives, and the class of masters of their own business. Those who have enterprise and energy to work their way up to be their own employers, will be more inclined to ask how they can earn the most wages than how they can work the fewest hours. All remaining in the subject is besides the question, which is not confined to those laborers who expect to spend their life at work for hire, paid by the day or week, instead of by the piece.

The question, then, reduces itself to this:—What are the least enterprising and energetic class of laborers shall work fewer hours a day than the great mass of the laboring population? If this is a correct statement of the question, it answers itself. Justice requires that those who perform the least labor shall receive the smallest share of its products. If a majority of laborers work ten or twelve hours a day, and the minority only eight, the latter should receive proportionally less compensation for their work, they should be paid only in proportion as they produce. Their lack of energy to rise out of the condition of hired laborers, proves a necessity for making up by diligence what they want in enterprise and ability. If they educate their children, or lay by a moderate sum of money, or, in any way, must come out of the surplus they can save from mere wages. If they work less than the great body of laborers, they will earn less, receive less, save less, have less. It is their true interest, if they can, to earn more, and, if possible, to the more independent condition of self-employed laborers. We cannot think it for the advantage of the only class likely to demand the eight-hour system, that they should be paid only in proportion as they produce, and more considerable portion of the laboring community.

Those who desire the eight-hour system say that the time thus saved is wanted for intellectual cultivation. A creditable object, deserving the most earnest attention. But the time thus saved is, if too much indulged, mental dissipation and a source of mental debility. The great acquisition, whether for scholar or for laborer, is a steady, robust, energetic will, the foundation of all excellence, moral and intellectual. The scholar needs it to give him complete control of his attention, to enable him to direct the whole force of his mind to the things it is his business to understand, and to resist the seductions of the world, the flesh, and the devil. The laborer needs it to give him complete control of the aptitudes and passions which is a chief aim of moral culture. But this great faculty—a thing which is not acquired by the study of books, but which is the result of a well-cultivated mind wanders and wastes itself.

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The circumstances in which it arose. But the Senate would not give way. It was determined to hold on to a preponderance of power that enabled it to keep down these elements in law State likely to thwart its will.

All sense of the rights of others, all moderation in council, all patriotic purposes were gone. Faction, short-sighted, insolent, mean, ruled the State, and freedom had already perished. No tyrant was ever more oppressive than this of the Legislature transcending its power. From this tyranny to that of Maria was a short step, and it even seemed to the people like an alleviation of misery. Again, to Syria and to Pompey was only a change of "actions," and it seemed only another change of the same character when Cesar established the empire on the ruins of Roman freedom. Thus, when the first step is taken, all the rest are easy.

We see the same sequence of events in the great rebellion in England, when the grand struggle of a people for freedom, perverted by faction, resulted only in the establishment of a new tyranny. There also the necessities of the people compelled them to see aside the Constitutional principle. By the execution of Charles the Constitution was dissolved, and the Parliament became an supreme power. It did not hold its power for the public good, ready to relinquish it when the public good should require. It did not endeavor to settle the peace of the country on a permanent constitutional basis. It seemed determined to perpetuate its virtual sovereignty. Guided by faction only, it ignored the great truth that every day that it kept the country in that unsettled state was a day of danger.

It ruled more oppressively than the King had done. Then Cromwell seized the supreme power, and the great struggle for freedom failed in the very hour of its success. It was the same in France. The Constitution was thrown away by the execution of Charles the First. The Committee of Safety, ruled with the most horrible influence of despotic barbarity. Turn by the various factions, the country lay prostrate, ready to become the prey of any one bold enough to slide into the despotism of the Convention, to be followed by the despotism of some individual party leader. They, through the elections, must signify rebuke the despotic spirit in which Congress now plays the dictator, or the inevitable consequences of this Congressional suspension of the Constitution will be the destruction of our freedom.

How Canada can get out of her Trouble. From the Herald. Between the intense ferment created by the hobgoblin of Fenianism, the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and the monarchical dodge of confederation, our poor Canadian neighbors are in the midst of a sea of troubles. Their leading men are pestering the people about politics and reciprocity, and their invincible militia are in arms ready to hurl back to American shores any body of Fenians who may attempt to invade the sacred soil of Canada. Now there is a very easy method by which our provincial cousins can be relieved of their Fenian afflictions, may be made to cease grumbling about reciprocity, and to abate their jealousy and irritation about confederation. Let Canada come into the American Union. We have a seat for her in our republic; for at the adoption of the original articles of confederation of the States, the provision was made for a view to the ultimate annexation of Canada to the Union. We will treat her kindly. We will even pay her debts. She shall sit at our festive board and partake of the bountiful feast which the great republic is ever ready to offer to a free and loyal people. Canada will thereby become elevated, dignified, and powerful. She will have no further fear of raids, or of retaliation for having furnished a harbor for land pirates and rebels, as in the case of the St. Alban's piracy. In short, the will, jealousy, and irritation about confederation, will be a thing of the past. The view to the ultimate annexation of Canada to the Union. We will treat her kindly. We will even pay her debts. She shall sit at our festive board and partake of the bountiful feast which the great republic is ever ready to offer to a free and loyal people. Canada will thereby become elevated, dignified, and powerful. She will have no further fear of raids, or of retaliation for having furnished a harbor for land pirates and rebels, as in the case of the St. Alban's piracy. In short, the will, jealousy, and irritation about confederation, will be a thing of the past.

The aspirations of laborers should not be towards idleness, desultory reading, but towards the acquisition of a trade, or the study of a profession, or the pursuit of a science. Let ample time be given to the education of youth, in order to give exact studies, training their minds to alertness, and imbuing them with a love of beauty and grace. Among minds opened by such a course of study, we shall have a demand for the employments requiring intellect and skill. The state of the arts and the condition of the artisan would improve together. All public and social duties would be more intelligently performed. The intellect of the Union, and share ever be possible in those whose intellectual culture consisted in skimming through books selected for novelty and read from idle curiosity; which, we suppose, describes the intellectual cultivation sought by a majority of those who would take the benefit of the eight-hour system.

Every Radical member of Congress has a new plan of government for the United States in his pocket, or has offered one to the House. Judging from the proceedings in Congress alone, from the view taken of the country by the Radical party, we might suppose it was in the condition that France was in when a new constitution was suggested every day, and a new one adopted once a fortnight. When the National Assembly trampled the ancient monarchy under foot, and sat to frame a constitution, France was not more completely adrift with respect to organic law than we should be now. All the pitiful theorists, all the malignant fanatics, all the corrupt schemers, have substitutes to offer for the Constitution framed by the fathers of the Republic, and still venerated by the people. Nearly fifty societies, amendments to the Constitution, have been proposed. If only half of these were adopted, the true Constitution would be buried under the superimposed rubbish, its powers for good would be negated by greater powers for evil, and the distinctive character of the Government would be lost.

What is the significance of all these proposed amendments? Is the Constitution really suspended or set aside? That is the position of the Radical faction, and they act on it. And as this is the position, it is a practical question, whether the Constitution is set aside so far as the action of Congress goes. This is the issue between Congress and the President. The President, like another Cato, adheres to the republic—stands by the Government that he carried the country safely through so many years; and the factions, finding the ill operations of the Constitution interrupted by the war, eager to hold on to the power given by that interruption, assume that the Constitution is set aside, and endeavor to force upon the country a system more suitable to their factional purposes.

No point in our history has been more dangerous than this; and we may see the real extent of this danger by comparing our position with analogous cases in a history of France, Rome, England, and France, inexhaustible examples of political evils, show us how, in cases like the present, freedom falls a victim to the violence of faction. Rome, under the republican system, passed through a period of anarchy and anarchy, and anarchy. Her government was then tested tremendously by the Punic, Macedonian, and Spanish wars. It was shaken in those struggles. They disturbed that nice equilibrium of powers which is the safety and the safety of free government. There was a great increase in the power of the Senate. That was the first change in the Constitution, and it opened the door to all others, because the Legislature, corrupt, arrogant, thirsty for power, would not permit the Senate to restrict that dangerous step when it was possible. That change—that departure from the old system—had been forced by the occasions of war; but it was dangerous—an evil—and ought not to have outlived

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Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to contain 200 lbs. of gold, and 10 lbs. of silver, per ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$200 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, F. W. GILLETT & GARRETT, Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut Street, Phila.

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New York, September 2, 1858. I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of Whisky. JAMES H. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1860. I have made a chemical analysis of several samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Lead Ore, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully, A. J. EYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 15 Boylston Street.

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BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST. Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a RUSH. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union. Stocks, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 223 North Third Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUT AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1861, 5-20's, 10-40's. UNITED STATES 7's-10's, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co. Interest negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 131 1/2

HARPER, DURNAY & CO., BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 85 3/4

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED. During the erection of the new Bank building, to 117 1/2 No. 303 CHESNUT STREET! 5-20'S 7-30'S WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 49 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 614 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 820 5/8

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 208 CHESNUT STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Or all descriptions. Always on hand. AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 68 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 68 CHESTNUT STREET. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE 3d, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT 11 1/2

WATCHES AND JEWELRY TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE, AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE, 522 1/2 No. 712 Chestnut Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Has just received a large and splendid assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Some in plain cases, others beautifully assembled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds. Purchasers wishing a HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 224

RICH JEWELRY JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc., Etc., Etc. No. 188, EIGHTH STREET, Philad. HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, and Solid Silver-ware.